

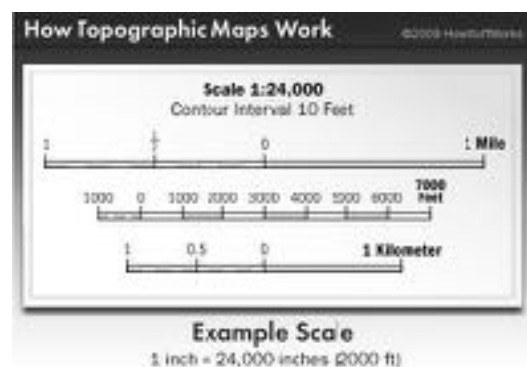
A *map* is a flat model of all or part of Earth's surface as seen from above.



A *globe* is a sphere that represents Earth's entire surface.



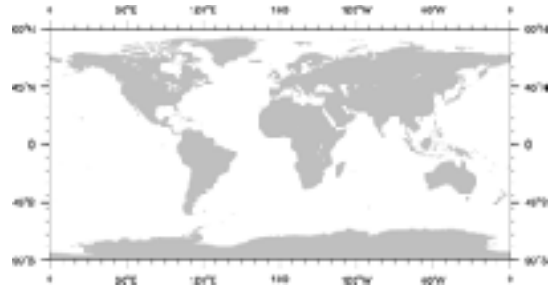
A map's *scale* relates distance on a map to a distance on Earth's surface.



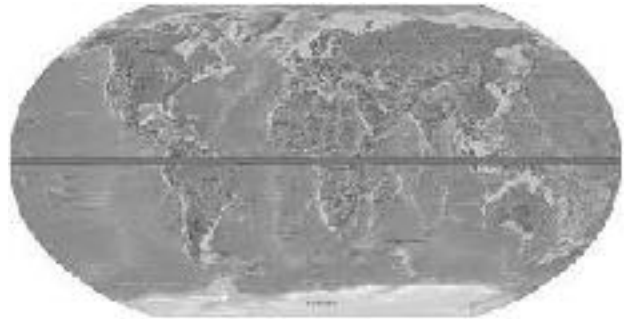
A map's key, or *legend*, is a list of all the symbols used on the map with an explanation of their meaning.



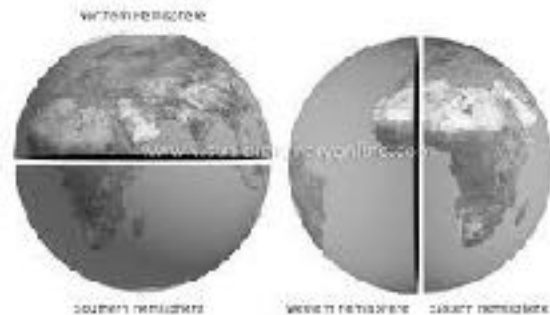
A *degree* ( $^{\circ}$ ) is  $1/360$  of the way around a circle.



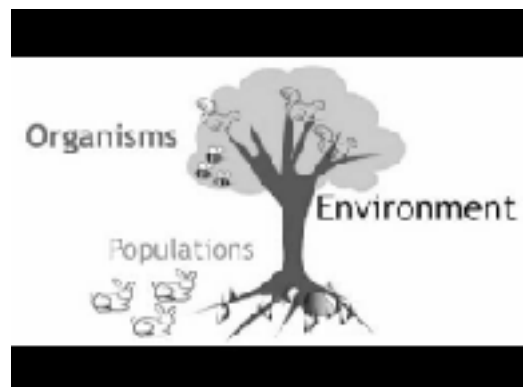
The *equator* divides Earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.



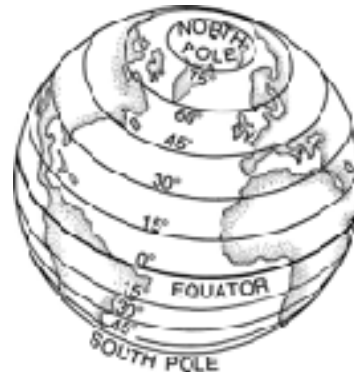
A *hemisphere* is one half of the sphere that makes up Earth's surface.



The *prime meridian*, makes a half circle from the North Pole to the South Pole through Greenwich, England.



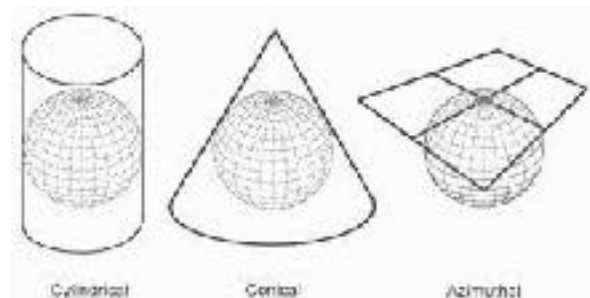
*Latitude* is the distance in degrees north or south of the equator.



The distance in degrees east or west of the prime meridian is called *longitude*.



A *map projection* is a framework of lines that helps in transferring points on Earth's three-dimensional surface onto a flat map.



*Mercator projection* has all of the lines of latitude and longitude appearing as straight, parallel lines that form a rectangle.



An *equal-area projection* shows areas correctly, but distorts some shapes around the edges of the map.



In a *conic projection*, lines of longitude appear as straight lines while lines of latitude are curved.

